

Iron County Register.

F. P. AKE, Publisher.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

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NUMBER 42

Dr. R. T. Minor.

Another has been called from this sphere of action to come up higher and join the innumerable hosts of the ransomed.

Richmond Terrel Minor was born in Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, January 16, 1844, and died at his home in Lesterville, Missouri, February 11, 1921.

He was married to Mary Floy Irvin, December 20, 1916, with whom he lived in great harmony and happiness until the time of his death.

Dr. Minor served in the Civil War in the Albemarle Light Horse, Company K, Second Virginia Cavalry, Mumfords Brigade. He graduated in the University of Virginia as physician and surgeon, June 29, 1867. He came to Missouri in 1871 and practiced medicine in Iron and Reynolds for a number of years. He located in Lesterville in 1883, where he has made his home since.

In the summer of 1919 he professed faith in Christ, and at the time of his death was a member of the Baptist Church, having, with his wife, united with this body September 6, 1920.

Aside from his loving wife, other members of his family survive him as follows: Wm. W. Minor, John Minor, Sallie Minor, Jauvier, Charlottesville, Virginia; Wirt Minor, Portland, Oregon; Mary Waters Gwynn, Leakeville, N. C.; Margaret Bryan, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Throughout the years the writer has known Dr. Minor he has been one of our dearest friends, and there is an unusual feeling of sorrow as we speak of him being called away. All was done that human hands could do, then we realized we could do no more, that he was gone! And Oh! how we longed for one more word, or one more smile from one who was so dear to us. But we come into this life not of our own accord, and we go not of our own free will, but subject to the Supreme Power over all, and to this Power Dr. Minor was willing to trust his fate. He has led an active, energetic life. He weighed the problems of life in the balance of reason, discarding that which did not harmonize with the Creator's plans, as he saw God's laws in the big book of Nature.

He has done much good for the sake of humanity and was happy in so doing.

The religious services at the funeral were very impressive. The choir sang "Tis Midnight and on Olive's Brow," after which Rev. Calvert made a very consoling talk; a duet, by Jettie Fitzpatrick and Ina Hodges, and by request his favorite songs, "Abide With Me" and "Face to Face," were played on the Victrola, after which his body was conveyed to the Masonic Cemetery, where interment was made, many beautiful floral offerings accompanying.

The song service at the grave was very pathetic. There, amidst hosts of relatives and friends, the glorious sunshine flooding all earth, as if typical of heaven, the last of Dr. Minor as to this earth, was lowered to its resting place, till the great call comes.

To the bereaved ones, we can only sympathize with you, but God has promised to be with us in time of trouble and to bind up the broken heart, so look to him for comfort and lasting peace. INA M. HODGES. Lesterville, Mo., March 12, 1921.

From Mr. Basler.

Dear Mr. Ake—February 27th was just thirty years since I first arrived at Ironton from Switzerland. I was born February 29th, 1872, so the next day after my arrival I was nineteen years of age, so am now forty-nine. Time certainly passes fast and it all seems to me like a dream. Ironton was then an ideal little city, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker were all on the job, likewise the shoemaker and the harnessmaker. There was a little of everything to make a town of royal neighbors, happy and peaceful. Things have changed since that time. Big business takes care now of the villages, towns or smaller cities. There were six butcher shops in Iron county, each of which did its own killing. I can recall the name of each proprietor. Brassel at Middlebrook, Arnoldy at Pilot Knob, Hancock at Graniteville, Nagel at Ironton and Schuch at Arcadia, and still another at Des Arc. At the present time there is only one market in the county that does its own killing. All the rest is done by the big packing houses in St. Louis.

The shoe trade is also curtailed and the factories take care of that. The mail order houses have put the harness maker out of business. Most everybody joined the catalogue society and local business generally is

snowed under like Democracy was on election day.

During the war little business seemed to come back again, but once the war was over the big fellows got busy again. We were told we must have a business administration and as I said before little business and Democracy were crushed. There was much gold spent and, of course, big business won over principle. But, Mr. Ake, it is nobler to be defeated for the cause of Democracy than to win with big interest.

I see that Mr. Eastman, the baker, is being criticised by some good friend, as to the size of his loaf of bread. My sympathy goes with Mr. Eastman. He is another victim, one that tries to boost the town and labors hard to make a living, and keep the home-fire burning. When one is in business and gets along he is called dishonest; if he goes under he is a fool, so it is hard to understand which is the way to do. I guess the best way is as old John Nagel used to say, "saw wood and say nothing."

The butcher and the baker put in long hours of hard work and deserve all they get. I have many days put in 14 to 18 hours and barely get a living. I am proud, though, if I have done any good for others. The bible, you know, says it is better to give than to take.

Well, we are all well. I work steady and have plenty to do. In some lines business is very quiet. The railroads have laid off their employees. Everything is fast these days. We soon will have air service, and then you can call up St. Louis about 7 A. M. and order meat or bread; in a couple of hours the aeroplane will hover over your house and make the delivery. HENRY BASLER. Paducah, Kentucky, February 23.

The Movement of To-day.

No greater wrong can man do to man than to trample upon the rights of conscience. No greater calamity can come to church or state than the evils resulting from a union of the two. So long as a church remains pure, it does not seek the power of the state for the furtherance of its ends; with the word of God in its hand, it appeals only to the hearts and conscience of men. So long as it holds only to Bible truth, it asks for no laws enforcing its faith and practice. But when it departs from the faith, then it asks the strong arm of the civil power shall come to its aid, and dissenters are made to feel the hand of oppression. This is what is wrapped up in this Sunday-law movement. This is what we shall see in this land if this movement succeeds.

And, such is her influence, should America, the land of religious liberty, enter upon a course of forcing the conscience, every other country on the globe would be led to follow her example. In the interests of peace, prosperity, pure religion, and good government, therefore, we appeal to every lover of liberty to oppose this movement. DEWEY J. CHILDERS.

Missouri Republicans Oppose Hoover.

(Missouri State Journal.) Harding has encountered the first evidence of displeasure on the part of Missouri Republicans in the action of Representative Elmer, proposing a resolution in the House caucus, criticizing the President for his selection of Herbert Hoover as Secretary of Commerce. Missouri Republicans have had at times peculiar records concerning Presidents of their own party. More than fifty per cent of the party, including Herbert Hadley and Arthur M. Hyde, fought William H. Taft at the close of his administration, and thundered denunciations of "standpattism" from one end of the state to the other. In the pre-convention discussions of 1894, war-time Republicans in Missouri attacked Lincoln, and urged his defeat for re-nomination, upon the ground that he was not sufficiently radical in his plans for pacification and reconstruction in the South. However, this crowd do not usually begin fighting a Republican President until after he has distributed the pie.

Hoover's appointment is bound to be unpopular in Republican circles in Missouri. A very large portion of the Republican party in this state were opposed to the war with Germany, and many of them openly sympathized with Germany. Hoover did what he could to help win the war, and made himself obnoxious in such quarters as South St. Louis, and other heavily Republican districts, where the English language and American principles are not particularly popular.

It is altogether probable that Mr.

Elmer and the House caucus would have been pleased to have had an opportunity to commend Mr. Harding if he had yielded to George Sylvester Vierick, Edmund von Mach and others in the new German-American organization of contemptible Kaiserites and hyphenates. As Mr. Harding preferred to confine his plays to the German vote to the vicissitudinous periods of a pre-election campaign, and rejected the Germans after he had won his victory, Mr. Elmer and his tribe will have no opportunity to continue their pandering to anti-American sentiments. Instead, Harding handed them Hoover, and Hoover is to reorganize the Government departments at Washington. The signs are not good for much plunder for Republican office-seekers through Hoover at least, and he may aid in quelling many a game of the old-line organization. No wonder Elmer howled.

It Is Different.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

It was an easy thing for Candidate Harding last summer to say that the soldiers of the American army of occupation in Germany "had no business there and should be brought home at once;" also that the technical state of war with Germany would be ended "just as soon as the Senate presented a peace resolution for him to sign." It is not so easy now.

The situation in Europe has radically changed. British, French and Belgian troops are marching into Germany. Those are the soldiers by whose side our soldiers fought against a common enemy. Can we withdraw our force now? Can we make a separate peace with Germany now? President Harding is said to feel that such action, under the present critical circumstances, might be construed as an affront to our late allies. That is an offense to be avoided. The simplicity of last summer's program has disappeared in the mutations of whirling Europe.

There is another complication. The effect on Germany has to be considered as well as that on our allies. Should we proceed according to the attractive formula of last summer, Germany would find encouragement for further jockeying—possibly for even forcibly resisting the reparation demands. Should the United States openly desert the allies in this crisis, how long would it be before she took her place by the side of Germany? Such reasoning may seem bizarre, but Germany's prodigious capacity for misunderstanding American sentiment is a matter of insolent, arrogant, murderous record. The nation that knew America would not fight under any provocation can readily delude herself into believing that America could fight with her as enthusiastically as she fought against her.

Germany is not wholly to blame for such misapprehension. We ourselves are largely culpable. We have repudiated our "late allies." We have accused Great Britain and France of duplicity, greed and ugly designs. Such accusations have not been irresponsibly mouthed. They have been filed on the floor of our Federal Senate. We have refused to sign the peace treaty. We have deliberately chosen to be a spectator at a world tragedy, when every consideration of honor and prudence urged our fullest participation in the struggle of desperate peoples to get back on their feet. We did "break Woodrow Wilson," to the joy and uproarious approval of Germany! But the best friend—the only friend—that Germany had at Versailles was Woodrow Wilson. And had his guidance been followed by his country the position of the world, and especially of Germany, had been far happier today.

The Post-Dispatch believes that the allies' demands on Germany are excessive. The one Power that could have exercised a tempering influence on those demands chose instead impotently to "wash her hands." In consequence, the grim, old "law of quarrel that the loser shall pay" is to be enforced against Germany, apparently with grim, old rigor.

Double-Crossing the Colored Brother.

(Missouri State Journal.)

Missouri Republicans do not seem to be able to keep faith with the colored population, despite their loud protestations of friendship about election time. If it were not for the negro vote of Missouri, the Republican ticket could never come within a hundred thousand votes of carrying Missouri. They are dependent absolutely upon the negro vote, and everybody knows it. Surely, the representatives of the colored race

ought to be in a position to command anything they want within reason from a party that would be impotent without them.

An instance of the contemptuous way in which Republicans in office treat the men and women without whose suffrages they are always helpless is the treatment given the bill to make Lincoln Institute a colored university. Of course, such a measure is of doubtful wisdom, but the Republicans should favor it, and favor it to the limit. At the outset of the present session, the colored organizations asked for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the purpose indicated; then, upon the insistence of Senator Blodgett and other Republican leaders, the bill finally introduced, provided only \$750,000. In its engrossed form, the bill carries \$500,000, showing the depreciation of Republican affections for the darkey, once they land safely in office.

One of the pieces of demagoguery used by the G. O. P. in appealing for the colored vote en masse, especially in the last campaign, concerned the alleged neglect of the negro in educational matters. Here they have an opportunity to prove their fidelity to their mainstays, and how pitifully have fallen down! It is even doubtful whether the Lincoln Institute bill ever passes. And yet, it is supposed that the colored vote will continue to be delivered to Republican candidates.

Live Stock In Transit Losses.

Seeking to reduce and lessen losses from bruised and otherwise injured live stock in transit between the farm and the scales in the far end of public stock yards, the United States National Live Stock Exchange, in conjunction with the Institute of American Meat Packers, and along with local, state and National organizations in agriculture, are starting and developing a campaign to materially reduce meat losses due so largely to careless and inhumane handling of live stock at public and local stock yards, by improper loading of cars, by faulty equipment and by inexcusable jamming and careless handling of trains.

It is estimated that the losses of meats on account of bruises alone amounted to \$15,000,000 during 1920 in the United States.

The State Marketing Bureau of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture is planning and organizing for a definite campaign along this line.

Among the causes of live stock losses, bruises from abusive treatment rank first. These may occur on the farm, at assembling points, in loading or unloading at stock yards, or elsewhere. Whips, clubs, prod-poles, kicks from drivers' heels, all leave their marks on the carcasses of the animals, spelling so much rejected meat sent to the tank as unfit for food. Overcrowded, defectively equipped, or nail-studded cars; improper bedding, delays in shipment, with consequent neglect and frequent exposure to extreme heat or inclement weather; insufficiency of feed en route, and of water for drinking and sprinkling; lack of proper facilities, or of experienced men to handle the stock at market points, etc., are other factors contributing to the sum-total of losses.

How To Spray Peaches.

To protect the peach crop from brown rot, peach leaf curl and San Jose scale apply liquid lime-sulphur, 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water, just before the buds burst. For curculio, scab, leaf eating insects and brown rot use a first spray consisting of 1 1-2 pounds of arsenate of lead powder or 3 pounds of arsenate of lead paste in an 8-8-50 self-boiled lime-sulphur solution, and apply as soon as most of the shucks are off the fruit. If curculio is not serious make this second application two weeks after shucks have fallen. Directions for spraying all kinds of fruit are given in Extension Circular 99, "Condensed Information on Sprays and Spraying," which will be mailed free by the Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Mrs. Frona E. Tucker-Sumpter.

The funeral of Mrs. G. E. Sumpter was conducted in Oakland, California, February 25, 1921, by Rev. John Newton Garst, minister of the Twenty-third Avenue Baptist Church of Oakland. There were present the husband, G. E. Sumpter and his father, and three children, Wilma, age 7, Harold, age 4, and Maurice, age 2, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Gunnelt and other friends.

Mrs. Sumpter was thirty years, seven months and nineteen days of age. Her father and mother, Wil-

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Liam and Cynthia Tucker, reside at Ironton, Mo. also her sister, Miss Essie, and her other four sisters are as follows: Mrs. J. L. Fisher, St. Louis, Mrs. S. N. O'Neal and Mrs. F. R. Eaton, Leadwood, and Mrs. T. P. Vogt, Bonne Terre, Mo.

Both the members of the family in California and the relatives and friends of Missouri will sorely mourn the loss of this young woman.

The gates of life swing either way, On noiseless hinges, night and day, One enters through the open door, One leaves us to return no more, And which is happier, which more blest, God knoweth best.

We sorrow not as others who have no hope. For if we believe that Christ died and rose again, even so them also who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. Wherefore comfort one another with these words. Mrs. Sumpter was a Christian, belonging to the Baptist church of Leadwood, Mo. Her friends are justified in finding comfort in that eternal hope, which God gives to all his children. "Weep not that her trials are over, Weep not that her race is run, God grant we may rest as calmly, When our work, like hers, is done!"

"Till then we would yield with gladness Our treasure to keep, And rejoice in the sweet assurance, He giveth His loved ones sleep."

REV. JOHN NEWTON GARST, Oakland, California.

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IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, March 23. Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.
NOTE—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Ironton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.—Adv.

Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Monday, February 28, 1921:

Days of Week.	Temperature		Precipitation
	Day of Month	Lowest-Highest	
Tuesday.....	22	23 24	
Wednesday.....	23	45 25	.03
Thursday.....	24	53 24	.01
Friday.....	25	56 28	
Saturday.....	26	65 34	
Sunday.....	27	52 29	
Monday.....	28	67 28	

NOTE.—The precipitation includes rain, hail, sleet and melted snow, and is recorded in inches and hundredths. Ten inches of snow equal one inch of rain. "T" indicates trace of precipitation. ARCADIA COLLEGE Observer.

\$200 REWARD!

I will pay \$200.00 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who burglarized my store on the night of January 28, 1921. J. A. FRANCIS. Black, Mo., February 1, 1921.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS taken, Deeds of all kinds written, and other Legal Papers prepared. Copying on Typewriter solicited. Will be found at home, north of Lrick hotel, corner of Shepherd and Wayne streets, IRONTON, MO.

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IN Home Office at irregular intervals. Will give notice of dates in this paper.

Dissolution of Corporation.

State of Missouri, ss. County of Iron. In the Circuit Court in vacation, February 22, 1921. In the matter of the dissolution of Gay & Kindell Mercantile Company, a corporation. Notice is hereby given that the Gay & Kindell Mercantile Company, a corporation, has filed in this Court, on this date, its petition for dissolution of said corporation.

All stockholders, creditors and persons having unexecuted contracts with said corporation, and all persons interested in said corporation are hereby required to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved, on or before the third day of the next regular term of this Court, viz.: on or before the 6th day of April, 1921, at the courthouse in the City of Ironton, Iron County, Missouri.

Witness my hand and the seal of (SEAL) our Court this 22d day of February, 1921. J. M. HAWKINS, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Dissolution of Corporation.

STATE OF MISSOURI, ss. COUNTY OF IRON. In the Circuit Court in vacation, February 18, 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the Ironton Academy of Music Company, a corporation, has filed in this Court, on this date, its petition for dissolution of said corporation.

All stockholders, creditors and persons having unexecuted contracts with said corporation, and all persons interested in said corporation are hereby required to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved on or before the third day of the next regular term of this Court, viz.: on or before the 6th day of April, 1921, at the courthouse in the City of Ironton, Iron County, Missouri.

Witness my hand and the seal of (SEAL) our Court this 19th day of February, 1921. J. M. HAWKINS, Clerk of the Circuit Court.